NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO.

Workingmen and Police Shooting at Close Range.

FIREARMS FREELY USED

An Attack on the Factory of the McCormick Company.

STRIKERS CLUBBED AND SHOT DOWN

A Day of Great Excitement Over the Eight-Hour Strike.

STRIKES IN A SCORE OF CITIES.

A General Movement for Eight Hours Throughout the Land.

Freight Car-The McCarmick Bulldings Windows Smashed with Stones-A Police. man's Fight for Life-Twelve Officers Pace 20,000 Man-Two Hundred Polleemen Escort Non-union Men to their Homes-A Boy Shot-Women Encourage the Strikers -The Murch of the Ballroad Employees from Depot to Depot-Prospect of Calling

CHICAGO, May 3.-Twelve thousand strikers in the Twenty-second street district stretched themselves on the grass near Clark Brothers' nuge planing mill at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They were lumber shavers, moulders, planing mill men, and boxmakers. Nearly all were foreigners, and many wore bits of red ribbon on the lapels of their coats. At 2 o'clock a man, coatless and hatless, climbed upon an empty freight car standing near the multitude. He stepped to the edge of the roof, and then waved his hands about his head.

Stand firm!" he shouted in German. "Let very man stand shoulder to shoulder, and we fill win this fight. We must have our rights. Strike while the fron is hot. Drive the scabs out of the yards, and let us show McCormick that he cannot hire non-union men and keep them at work while we, the bone and sinew of children grying for bread. Arm yourselves and prepare for the worst."

Deafening cheers greeted each sentence of the speaker's harangue. The thousands surged mearer the car upon which the hatless man stood and detached it from the train.

A youth in a hickory shirt hurled a stone at one of the proprietors of the Hingdington Planing Mill who had thrust his head out of the window to learn the cause of the rumpus.

The multitude had no other signal. Within three seconds a thousand men burst into the yard of the company and swarmed around the building from which the head had protruded. storm of stones and brickbats fell upon the roof, and the windows were demolished as hough by an earthquake.

This work of destruction having appeased

the anger of the mob, the men returned to the ear from the top of which a member of the

gether: that's all we want to do. One lumber firm has already consented to give its men ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and before the week is out all of the bosses will give in. I will Zeitung."

The young, flery editor of the organ of the Anarchists stepped to the edge of the car. Beads of perspiration trickled down his brow. The fingers of his right hand grasped a black slouch hat, and in his other hand he held a bundle of socialistic literature. While he was delivering a virulent attack upon capitalists. the McCormick Resper Works broke upon the

sars of the 12,000 men.
"Now for the scabe!" shouted a man with a red handkershief knotted about his neck.
"Let's drive 'em out of the building and kill 'em!" roared a broad-breasted moulder, as he took after the heels of the man with the red handkerchief. The excitement was electric. It spread from man to man in the twinkling of a star. There were cheers from a thousand throats, and then the noise grew into a mighty roar. "On to McCormick's!" was the cry. Blue Island avenue was choked with hurrying men and boys. They rushed down the car tracks in resistless body and swept over the vacant lots in solid phalanxes. The roar grew mightier in volume as the mob poured down upon the huge sombre building at Western avenue. Hundreds streets and alleys, and were borne along by the

At 3% the mob spread over the large grass plot in front of the McCormick works. Officer West, who was on duty at the big gate, warned the invaders to leave. He faced the howling, screaming horde and placed his hand upon the handle of the revolver in his hip pocket. Before he had time to draw the weapon a thousand stones filled the air and fell about him like ball. They crashed against the high board ace behind him with terrific noise, and sang warning as they sped past his believed head. The storm was too hot for the officer. He dodged the missiles as best he could, but the mob drawing nearer, he at length bent his pead and tried to make his escape by dashing through the ranks of his assailants. He rushed forward in a storm of stones that grew hotter as he ran. Missiles struck him the breast, and one tore a brass button the strikers he was subjected to merciless beating, but, being a man of great physique, he sontinued his race until he had pierced the last ranks of the mob. Then he started west, in Blue Island avenue. He was pelted with stones at every stride until he fell exhausted

nearly a block away. Emboldened by the flight of the officer, the strikers surged up against the walls of the

Kill the scabs!" roared one of the leaders. as he hurled a boulder through one of the win dows where a second before a pale face had been pressed.

"Tear down the building!" shouted another, who was waving a huge club in his hand. Almost instantly the great factory was subjected to an ominous siege. Stones crashed through the windows, and clubs carried away the eash, Nothing escaped the fury of the mob. When the windows of the first three stories had been

demolished the storm swept through the gap-ing orifices.

"Now let us drive out the scabs," roared the man with the red handkerchief knotted about his neck. The mob pressed forward with a well. Just as it was about to burst into the Fard the Hinman street patrol wagon dashed

down the dusty road. Twelve officers were in the body of the wagon, and beside the driver was fergeant Enright. Shouts of derision greeted the officers as they climbed out of the blue vehicle and drew up in line before the strikers, who were now massed on the side-walks and in the road. The officers stood shoulder to shoulder for a moment, and then the command to march was given. The dozen officers stapped toward the 20,000 angry people before them. Each carried a revolver in his right hand. The mob remained firm.
"Disperse or we will fire!" shouted Sergeant
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His reply was a shower of stones that whisted unpleasantly about the little band of blues. The officers wavered for a moment before the onelaught and then levelled their revolvers at the crowd. The barrels of the weapons glistened in the sunlight. There was a flash, and then an explosion followed that startled the horses in the car barn two blocks away. The first shot of the strike had been fired, but nobody was hurt. The bullets flew over the heads of the strikers and burled themselves in the prairie to the northward. Another volley was fired by the officers with the same effect. The atrikers contested every inch of ground until the officers reached the sidowalk, where they retreated to the roadway. There they made a stand and hurled stones and clubs at their antagonists. In this fusiling officer Tom Condon was hit in the back with a brick. Enraged at the mistortune of their comrade, the officers fell upon the mob with revolver and club.

The rioters were prepared to retailate. They fired at the officers from ambush with weapons of all patterns and calibre. Bullets whistled right and left, and off to the southward a half dozen men on a shed kept up a plunging fire. At times it was a square stand-up fight. Policemen and strikers shot at each other at a distance of twenty paces. Yet so defective was the markmanship of the latter that not an officer was hit.

While the firing was the hottest the Twelfth

distance of twenty paces. Yet so defective was the markmanship of the latter that not an officer was hit.

While the firing was the hottest the Twelfth street patrol wagon, laden with a dozen men, rattled down the street. The officers ran to the rescue of their comrades, who in many lastances were in hand-to-hand combat. Resulter of the twelfth street contingent the handful of men from Hinman street raced up the grade to the road. Here they formed in line, twelve abreast, under a desultory fire from windows roofs, and sheds, and charged east on the street car tracks.

The ricoters at first made a sulten resistance. They faced the approaching officers and the slender, glittering line of revolver barrols, held on a level with their heads, as though it was all play; but the hurrying officers curied the index linger of their right hands, and a streak of fire as long as a telegraph pole flashed through the air. There was an exciting race, and a general go-as-you-please rattent for cover. During the charge Officers Kelley and Kaisor were badly hurt. The former was hit in the head with a brick, and the right hand of Kaisor was crushed by a stone.

The patrol wagons of the Lake street. Twenty-second street, Harrison atreet, and Desplaines street stations followed each other in quick succession. Although the rioters had been driven from the McCormick works, they still lined Blue Island avenue from Robey street to Western avenue. As the patrol wagons dashed through the lines they were made the targets for all kinds of missiles. The officers were compelied to duck their heads to escape injury.

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When the last patrol wagon had emptied its load at the factory, Capt. O'Donneil ordered that the streets be cleared. The 200 officers were again drawn up in line and commenced to make the charge. In an annoying lire the men loft the yards and riunged right and left. Revolvers cracked continuously. Occasionally the loud report of a blunderbuss or an ancient shotgun loaded with slugs split the air. Four strikers dropped during this charge, two of them being shot through the groin. They were picked up by comrades and borne away before the police could overtake them. One of the victims was a boy. He was shot while in the act of throwing a stone. Five men caught him as he fell and bore him to their vans, where he called for a drink of wator. It was given to him, and then he moaned piteously and begged to be taken home. An express wagon was secured and the dying boy was placed in it. His comrades would not give his name.

Joseph Doebrik of 422 West Seventeenth street was another striker who was shot in the groin. He was placed in a patrol wagon and taken to his home. Officer Casey went into the house to learn the nature of the man's wound, and while he was there between three and four hundred excited men and women surrounded the house, demanding the officer's blood. The men in the patrol wagon grew nervous and drove the vehicle nearer to the sidewalk. When Officer Casey emerged from the house the crowd surrounded him and cried." Lynch him, quarter him." Casey ran down the steps of the house and hurried toward the wagon. One man attempted to throw a noose around his neck, and forty others discharged revolvers at him. Bullets whistled all aboublim, and one cut the skirt of his coat. Just as the mob was about to attack the officer's in the wagon a second patrol was captured and taken to a station house. After the streets in the vicinity of the McCormick works had been cleared the objectionable
scabs employed there were marched out into
Blue Island avenue and told that they would
be escorted to their homes by the police. They
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be escorted to their homes by the police. They were pale and their knees knocked together as they walked. One hundred officers were placed on either side of the scabs, and in this position they marched toward the city. As they passed a high board fence, near the entrance to McCormick's yard, an old man with a gun nearly six feet long crept to one corner of the barrier and dropped upon his knees. He then took deliberate aim at one of the officers and fired. The charge went wide of its mark, and tore a hole as large as a man's hand in a board standing near the street. The aged Anarchist then slunk out of sight. As the procession marched east on Blue Island avenue the walkers were jeered in a most exaperating manner. Women with bare arms and red handkerchiefs tied about their heads screamed imprecations from windows, children hid behind chimneys and pelted pebbles and eggs at the objects of their venom, and from time to time bricks and stones were hurled at officers and scabs by men secreted in the atties of the many small buildings on the line of march.

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When the procession reached the corner of Ashland and Blue Island avenues fully sixty thousand peeple were massed along these thoroughfares and upon the house tops. The cry of "rats" and "scabs" was continuous and deafening. At times the officers were compelled to charge to the right and left in order that the procession might pass. The women were even more obstreperous than the men. They ran out into the gutter and shook their fists and apat at the acabs. The latter tried to smile, but they could not. They hugged each other as though they expected to be swept away by some unknown agency.

At 5 o'clock the fag end of the procession reached the Blue Island avenue viaduct. Only soven scabs remained, the rest having been escorted to their homes by details from the ranks of the officers. Those who remained were now taken charge of by four officers, and a moment later were lost to sight among the buildings in Rebecca street.

During the riot five strikers were shot, two fatally, four officers were slightly injured, and Assistant Superintondent C. J. Burley of the McCormick Works was hit with a stone in the face and badly hurt.

A heavy force of police will be placed around McCormick's works to-morrow. It is the intention of the company to start up at 7 o'clock in the morning, but it is certain that no man will dare go to work there after the demonstration of to-day. Threats are now being made to burn the works and the entire district where the trouble originated.

THE MARCH TO THE PREIGHT DEPOTS.

THE MARCH TO THE FREIGHT DEFOTS.

In addition to the rioting in the southwestern portion of the city, trouble is threatened on the railroads. A crowd of freight handlers numbering at least 3,000 men started to make the rounds of the various freight houses of the city at an early hour this morning. It moved in military order, and wont first to the Bt. Paul houses. These were found closed. It then turned and marched south along the canal. At Polk street the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards were passed. Here the clorks, to the number of about fifty, were disposing of the freight that had arrived in the loaded cars and taking care of the little freight which was being delivered by the drays standing around. The procession stopped, and without breaking line becan jeering, hooting, and hissing. The clerks paid no attention to the demonstration, but kept at their work. After a five minutes' halt, given to hooting and yelling, the march was taken up again, the procession heading south and marching, as it was supposed, toward the Northwestern freight house on the south branch.

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At Eighteenth street the procession halted, but no demonstration was made toward the Northwestern houses. The march commenced again down Michigan avenue, across liush atreet hridge, wast on Indiana street, and east to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul freight depot. Here business was going on as lively as usual under the protection of about 200 regular and special police. The new men seemed frightened when they saw the imposing array of sturdy-locking fellows marching down toward the house, and some of them wanted to quit work. The amateur policemen did not seem to relish their position, either, and kept as noar the elbows of the regulars as they could. Thus protected, they swung their clubs bravely enough, and looked quits as pompous and dangerous as the average poeler. It was soon seen, however, that the me

and had no intention of interfering with the business, or injuring the propery of the road.

All the men employed on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, on section work within the limits of the city, quit work this morning. They demanded an increase of 25 cents a day on their present wages. They have been receiving \$1.25 a day, and they want \$1.50. This includes all mon who work at track laying and

ceiving \$1.25 a day, and they want \$1.50. This includes all men who work at track laying and repairing crossings.

On the Evanaton line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Si. Paul road, near North Chicago Station, on Goose Inland, to-day, the strikers apiked all the switches and laid old iron across the tracks. The local freight engine was run into the round house and kept there. No police were in the neighborhood.

Several new strikes were reported during the day. The great factory of the Chicago Maileable Iron Company on Twenty-sixth street, near Blue Island avenue, was closed down this morning. Nine hundred of the employees are out on strikes. They have made a demand for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay.

The big mills of Palmer, Fuller & Co. did not start up this morning as expected, though the company had steam up and were all ready to begin work on the eight-hour schedule. At 8 o'clock the men, however, had concluded to demand ten hours' pay and sent a committee to pressit. The firm explained that it could not afford it, and the men left. It is not known when business will be resumed.

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Great excitement was caused at 1% o'clock this afternoon in the vicinity of Wabash avenue and River street by the arrival of a crowd of 200 or 300 strikers. They announced their intention of breaking into the tin can manufactory of Norton Brothers, and tried to force their way in. The doors were barred, however, and the police telephoned for. A detail from the Central station marched down on the double quick. On the appearance of the officers the crowd dispersed and quiet was restored.

The business centre of the city was treated to a new phase of the strike this afternoon. About 2 o'clock 50 men, followed closely by 150 girls, all employees of tailor shops, marched down frifth avenue. A brass band was in the lead. As the strange procession moved down the streets the windows of the business houses were filled with sight seers, and the sidewalks became crowded. The girls walked modestly through the centre of the street and were greeted with cheers.

To-night the police throughout the city are on the alert for any trouble that may occur. The whole force is in reserve at the several stations. Demands for special details were made and refused by Chief Ebersold, he saying the situation domanded that every man be in reserve. It is believed that the militia will have to be called out before Wednesday, the municipal officers being unable to cope with the gigantic strike.

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A RAD OUTLOOK.

The situation to-night is as bad as it could well be. Only one thing could make it worse, and that would be for the striking freight handlers to raise a row to-morrow. But it is not expected that a single man will dare got work. The miles of lumber yards, planing mills, and factories this side of the reaper works were idle to-day and will be again to-morrow. Not less than fifteen thousand people are out of work in the southwestern section, and to-morrow will see the number increased. The stock yards men are managing things better. There has been a little trouble, but nothing serious.

To-night it is announced that all, save one packing firm, have consented to ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and this one is giving nine hours' pay. Twonty-three thousand men are at work there at this season, or should be. The railrond situation is very bad. The Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore and Illinois Central freight handlers are still at work. Freight traffic on every other road entoring the city is at a standstill. On the Rockland, Burlington and St. Paul roads attempts were made to-day under police protection and with imported help to move freight in and out of the houses, but the men had no experience and were entirely at sea, and made so many mistakes that the work was entirely abandoned. It has been repeatedly asseared that freight handlers were unskilled laborers. That was not demonstrated by the railroads to-day. To-morrow trouble is sure to come unless concessions are made. The fact that over 1,000 tailor shop workers, women in the large majority paraded the streets, going from shop to shop with two lusty fellows at their head armod with an axe and a sledge, and compelling all workers in their line to join them, is sufficiently indicative of the situation generally.

Lockonts in Washington and Pittsburgh-The

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- A very general lockout mands of the unions. Only those employed in the building trades are engaged in the present controversy. Early this morning delegations from the different assemblies appeared at the railway depots for the purpose of intercepting scabs from neighboring cities, but none were found. It is the policy of the leaders to keep the men off the street and at home, and in consequence few workmen are to be seen. Everything is quiet and orderly and no loud talk is to be heard, even at headquarters. District Master Workman Hobbs said this morning to a reporter that "there are not half as many men locked out as was estimated on Saturday. Many of the bosses have conceded the eight hours, and many more would if they were not forced to hold out by master builders, who threaton to boyedt these sub-contractors who refuse to stand by them in their resistance to the eight-hour movement." Mr. Hobbs estimated the number locked out at from 1,000 to 1,200. Those figures are generally thought to be considerably under the actual number, which is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,500.

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A committee on amalgamation of trades met this morning and perfected a scheme for uniting all the building trades. This committee was appointed by the district assembly kinights of Labor. The working card system was adopted. Some of the employers whose men are at work to-day assert that they are working ten bours, but as a rule where work is in progress it is under the eight-hour system.

The stonecutter who has the contract for supplying stone for the new terraces around the Capitol has agreed that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in file yard. His sheds were to-day decorated with bunting.

The boss bakers have made all the grants asked for by their employees, and the latter eclebrated the event to-day by decorating their wagons with flags, &c. Hercatter the bakers and drivers will work only twelve hours a day, and the former will no longer be required to drive the wagons as part of their day's work.

The Columbia Street Railrond Company has reduced the working day of its employees to twelve hours. The ice drivers have also received a concession from their companies. In several trades, notably the plumbing and stone-cutting, in which skilled workmen are in demand, many of the journeymen who quit work to-day are still under pay. The bosses desire to retain their services, and have agreed to pay them during the lockout rather than have them accept employment elsewhere. It is said that the Knights of Labor have agreed to pay them during the lockout men are taken back the bosses shall pay them for the time lost, and shall also pay the expenses borne by the union on account of the lockout.

Boston, May 3,—About four thousand men, comprising a majority of the masons, carpenters, painters, and plumbers of Boston, etruck this morning for a shorter working day. Work in their trades is in a great measure suspended throughout the city and suburbe. A large number of the mast

COLORED MEN IN A BALTIMORE PARADE.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—A parade of workingmen here this afternoon was the largest of its kind ever witnessed in Baltimore. It was under the direction of the Can Makers' Protective Union but many others joined until the line consisted of about 5,000 men. One of the features was the presence of nearly 2,000 colored brick makers and the helpers in brick yards. They were about in the centre of the line. There were included also house carpenters, who struck to-day because the employers work from moulders, varnishers, box makers, furniture workers, bakers, tailors, piano makers, Socialistic Labor party, shoemakers, butchers, terra cotta workers, press feeders, in roofers, raifroad car woodworkers, and others, Bands of music and drim corps were scattered through the entire length of the line. Thousands of people filled the sidewalks or the streets through which the 'broccassion passed, and good order was preserved. After travering the principal streets of the city the march COLORED MEN IN A BALTIMORE PARADE.

was made to Schuetzen Park, at the northeast suburb of the city, where addresses were made by several of the officers of the Knights of Labor.

To-day there are very faw house carpenters at work, some sixteen hundred having refused to work for \$2.50 for nine hours, as offered by the employers, preferring \$2.25 for eight hours, Only on buildings which are being srected by contract is any work done.

BHORT-HOUR STRIKES IN PITTSBURGH.

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SHORT-HOUR STRIKES IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—There was a very unsettled state of affairs in Pittsburgh labor circles to-day. Birlikes are being declared on all hands. Over 3,000 men are out to-day. Small crowds of idle workmen could be seen standing on the street corners all day, discussing the situation. Enights of Labor Hall was filled with members of the various assemblies, and at one time four meetings were in progress. This morning the stone macons inaugurated a strike They want 13,25 per day for nine hours' work, instead of \$3.30, which they have been receiving for ten hours' work. One contractor in Allegheny, employing a limited number of men, acceded to the demands. The balance have so far refused to do so.

The committee and as many members of the Stonemasons' Association as could conveniently attend held a meeting and appointed a sub-committee of forty persons, who are now making a canvass of the city to ascertain whether or not all the mon have obeyed the order to stop work. They claim that they will be able to secure a victory within a few days.

The plasterers have also demanded a reduction in the hours of labor, and in all cases where it was refused this morning they ordered a strike. They ask for nine hours' work every day except Saturday, when they want eight, and no reduction in wages from that pald for ten hours' labor. They are in good apirits, and the news that Jorank, Flack, Monamara. Wolf. Lingenfelser, Graff, Owens, and Thomas Smith, contractors, have acceded to their demands of the stat Jorank, Flack, Monamara, wolf. Lingenfelser, Graff, Owens, and Thomas Smith, contractors, have acceded to their demands of the smith palming mill, and at the Cappanters, 600 strong, are also striking. They want the hours of labor reluced from ten to nine ear day, and wages to remain the same at large half of the contractors, however, say they have taken a firm stand, and that they cannot day work which were reduced twelve ye

employers in the city have signified their willingness to accede to the demands.

COLUMBUS BRICKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

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COLUMBUS Oblo, May 3.—At 7 A. M. to-day a general strike was begun by the brickmakers of this city for an advance in the pay of common labor. The men employed in the yards in the vicinity of the Harbor road northeast of the city organized the movement. Ex-Councilman Philip Schmitt. who has a brickyard on Summit street, just north of Eighth avenue, was surprised early this morning to see about 100 men marching in regular order toward his yard from the direction of the Harbor road. They haited in the vard, and the leader asked Mr. Schmitt what he was paying for labor. Mr. Schmitt said his scale of wages was \$2.50 per day for moulders, \$2 for satters, \$2 for carters, and \$1.25 for common laborers. He was told that his prices were all right except as to common labor, which they insisted should be increased to \$1.50 per day. The men at first refused to leave their work, but finally fell in line with the strikers. Schmitt then told his men he would pay the demand made, but the men demanded a holiday and promised to go to work to-morrow. There are about twenty-five brickyards in the city, and fifteen of them were visited to-day by the strikers. The remaining ten will be called on to-morrow. In every case the strikers were successful. To-night a meeting is being held at the Shoemaker school-house, on the Harbor road, to organize and agree on a programme for the future. There is a feeling of uneasiness among employers generally in this city.

DEBRIE HANDLERS STRIKE.

Arron. May 3.—Sixty men employed in

DEBRIS HANDLERS STRIKE. Agron, May 3.—Sixty men employed in cleaning away the debris of the burned Schumacher mills struck this morning for an advance in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, Mr. Schumacher says that he has already paid out \$12.00 for this work, and cannot afford to expend any more on it.

STRIER ON THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Stone masons throughout the city have demanded that they be put on the cight-hour plan. The men engaged on the Garfield monument quit work this morning and asked the contractor for eight hours and \$3.25 a day. He was agreeable to the proposition and the men will return to workto-morrow. Other Iron and Steel Company, one of the largest establishments in the West, served their employees with circular letters to-day setting forth that ten hours should constitute a day's labor, and that there would be no increase of wages. This was done in conformity with a law which passed the Ohio Assembly this winter, which provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work unless employer STRIKE ON THE GARPIELD MONUMENT. shall constitute a day's work unless employer and employee otherwise contract.

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A SMALL RIOT AT GRAND RAPIDS.

DETROIT, May 3.—A special to the Evening Journal from Grand Rapids, Mich., says: "The furniture factories, with two exceptions, started up with full gangs of men, all satisfied with the arrangements made. At the Berkey & Gay and the Oriel factories the men rofused to respond, owing to the indefinite terms offered.

A mob of fifty Poles, Germans, and Hollanders attempted to force a suspension of labor on the Bridge street grade this morning, and had a lively scrimmage. Blows were exchanged, The police were called, and quelied the riot. Four agitators were arrosted for inciting the riot, and are now in jail.

THE FIRST STRIKE IN BUFFALO. THE FIRST STRIKE IN BUFFALO.

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BUFFALO, May S.—The first strike of the season in Buffalo was inaugurated this morning by the union journeymen plumbers and gas fitters, who declined to go to work unless their demand for an increase of pay to \$3.50 per day was conceded, the men to receive their pay at 515 o'clock each Saturday. The master plumbers will try to compromise. Much important work will be delayed. The union numbers about seventy members.

bers about seventy members.

A NEW GRIEVANCE.

Lyncebung, May 3.—A special to the Daily Advance from Pocahontas, Va., says the miners waited on the superintendent of the coal mines and demanded that he revoke his order discharging all employees brought before the Mayor on charges of misdemeanors. The superintendent refused, and several hundred miners went on strike. No disturbance has occurred, but great excitement prevails.

ENIGHTER OF LABOR CONDEMN ROYAUTTER

KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONDEMN BOYCOTTING. KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONDEMN BOYCOTTING.
SHENANDOAR, May 3.—At a large meeting of
the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor
to-day a resolution was adopted condemning
the system of boycotting as a means to rodress
grievances or adjust disputes between individuals or corporations. The resolution says:
The District Assembly, acting officially for the membership of all local assembles under its jurisdiction,
does not approve of buycotting as a coercive weapon,
which should only be used in extreme cases, where
aerious grieveners exist and wrongs cannot be redreased
by arbitration or other conciliatory means, or where a
refusal to treat with organized labor or its chosen representatives is given. We therefore recommend to the
membership of all labor associations under the jurisdiction of this assembly to lake no part whatever in any
boycotting scheme unless Board.

by the General Executive Beard.

UNION OF BOSE CARPENTERS.

BRIDGEPORT, May S.—Nearly all of the boss carpenters in this city have formed a union, agreeing that ten hours shall constitute a day's work and \$2.50 shall be the pay, excepting in special cases where men have charge of gange of workmen or are put on work that requires extra skill. There are twenty-eight builders in the union and only five out of it. The carpenters here number over 600, and of these 250 are said to belong to the Carpenters' Union. The union men are disastisfied with the present wares and time, and it is expected that they will strike for nine hours all days except Saturdays when eight hours shall be a day's work, the wages to remain at \$2.50. To-day a committee called on the builders and stated their case. It is evident that the bosses will decline to accede to the demands.

cline to accede to the demands.

TO HELP THE WOREMAN TO GO INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

WASHINGTON. May 3.—Mr. Findlay to-day introduced in the House a bill repealing section 8.387 Revised Statutes. Which requires manufacturers of cigars to furnish a bond before engaging in the cigarmaking business.

Broker Myors Goes Of the Ticket. Theodore W. Myers, who was one of the candidates for Governor of the Stock Exchange, has withdrawn from the tloket. The Governing Committee reasonity ordered charges to be made against Mr. Myers's firm of visitating the committee laws, and it is presumably on this account that he retired. Why Should You Delay !

Extraordinary as the offer seems, you can buy furni-ture, carpets, sikts, satins, men's ciothing, lades' suits, wraps, since, Ac., on credit at T. Kelly's, 263 6th av., 102, 104, and 106 west 17th at -Ads. Yuengling's Ale and Lager Beer.

Absolutely pure. Buttled at the brewery expressly for family use, and delivered by A. Liebler & Co., 126th st. and 10th av., New York city. Order by postal card.—Adv.

ELLINGSWORTH DOWNED.

JACK FOGARTY SHOWS HIS SUPERIOR-ITY IN FOUR STIFF ROUNDS.

The Protiless Fight New York has Seen in Many a Day-The Amateur Champion Finds Fighting with a Crack Professional No Play-Clarendon Hall Jammed.

The men who love a good fight forgot the strikers, the eight hour movement, and the labor problem generally last night. flocked to Clarendon Hall to along Mike Donovan's benefit and see a good fight. Jack Fogarty, the plucky Philadelphian, who gave Jack Dempsey such a hard fight, was to have a go with Joe Ellingsworth, the amateur champion, who has whipped every one, and has been aching to make a victim of Demosey himself. Clarendon Hall was fuller than it over was before, and then half of the crowd at least could not squeeze in. Capt. McCullagh kept order as he knows how to keep it, and everything was perfect but the air, which was hard to

A lot of small fighters came on and went off. John W. Fallon, the youthful phenomenon of heavy weights, knocked big Jack Smith five times over the ropes. Smith knocked down

A lot of small fighters came on and went off. John W. Fallon, the youthful phenomenon of heavy weights, knocked big Jack Smith five times over the ropes. Smith knocked down a post, and then at 11 o'clook the crowd began to beg for the resi fighters.

There was a long pause, filled in with the whistling and atamping of the crowd, and then Joe Ellingsworth came squeezing through the crowd with three policemen to force a bassage for him. He answered the cheers with his usual half-bashful bow, and then stripped off his thick weolien jacket and showed what he was like. The crowd saw a 1 st very graceful, but a mighty muscular specimen of humanity. Tail and narrow, with an uniy face made to be pounded big arms, and buiging calves, Ellingsworth looked as though hammering must be a pleasure and pleanty of blood a delight.

After him, Jack Fogarty hopped on to the stage, as lively as a cat, and as quick and muscular as the boss of cats who roams through the Indian juncies. Fogarty's face was as hard and clean cut as though made of stone. His body was a berfeet model of what a man should be built like, and not only prize lighters would choose him for a winner, but a Greeian sculptor would have wanted him to change into stone and remain a thing of beauty forevor. Fogarty was the shorter, but much the better built man, and weighed fully eight pounds the less, Ellingsworth's weight being blainly close on to 169 bounds.

The appearance of the nen was greeted with the regulation amount of delighted howling. When it cooled down James Wakeley had been chosen referre, the men had been fanned and fight was under way. As good a one had never been seen in public in this city before.

Ellingsworth was in front of his first professional and it was plain that he intended to so a little bit slow and find out what a professional was like. But his nature is to rush and light fin a burry. He though the saw his chance, and rushed like a buil at a lady in red. In his experione, with amateurs Ellingsworth himself the pount of professionals o

the anticle of the property's face with anticle of the property's face with a fine the property in the property purposed in the performance of the property in the property purposed in the property in the property

the swelling on his enemy's cheek. The crowd, which loves blood and bruises as much as the old Romans ever did, howled and kept howling until the end.

"Go it Joe." and "Kill him, Fogarty." were the seles that followed each other from all over the shall, and made the men more carnest in their efforts to finish each other up. But Ellingworth's time was passed. He failed in an attempt to take away Fogarty's wind, and in the midst of another attack was sent flying against the ropes.

There was clinching, close punching, and Elingworth was sent to the ropes again. After that Fogarty hit him in the stomach, on the eye, on the ear, and on the eye again, Ellingsworth took it nobly, and did what he could to get even by getting a final smash at Fogarty's eye, and then came clinching over and over, with close, bot fighting, and time was called in the middle of it.

The beautiful fight was over, and the referce, after a little institution that was hard to understand, decided that no more rounds were necessary, and that Fogarty had the fight. It was plain that Ellingsworth considered the verdict a just one, and all of his friends saw plainly that it was. One enthusiastic friend shook Ellingsworth by the hand and told him to demand another round. Fogarty poked his hard face close up to the enthusiast's, and growled out:

"Put up some money and I'll fight him all night," and then started off for Philadelphia. It is fair to assert that, since Dempsey defeated Fogarty, Dempsey is no man for Ellingsworth to fight with. Ellingsworth was fond of hammering amateurs, and a merciless fighter, but he was a good, quiet fellow, and has lots of friends who will sympathize with him. Many declared their boilef that his defeat would utterly discourage him and cause him to abandon lighting forever. After the big fight Mike Donovan and the wonderful Dempsey had cheerful sport for think it over.

BIOTING IN MILWAUKER

A Mob of Poles Driving the Men Out of a

MILWAUKEE, May 3 .- The expectation that an attack would be made on Falk's brewery, just west of the city, by the striking brewers, was of strikers, about 800 in number, marched out to the browery. Sheriff Paschon and a nosse of deputies were stationed at the entrance. The Sheriff addressed the strikers. warning them to keep off the company's property. A committee went down to Mr. Falk's private office and asked to be allowed to talk with some of the employees. A representative of each of the departments of the brewery was sent for and the committee

Is stainly close on to 199 nounds.

The appearance of the man wide, the down it will be appearance of the more wide, the down of the committee blow from a policeman and afterward locked up. The situation was getting serious, when the Central Station was not asked down with refiniorcoments. The mob then retreated sullenly, and finally disappeared southward. The military of the city are held in readiness for an emergence, and will be reinforced, if necessary, from outside. Gov. Rusk arrived to-night and is in consultation with the city and county authorities.

THE REV. DR. BRISTOR'S TRIAL BEGUN. Fight Jurer. Selected Yesterday-Another Panel Ready for To-day.

NYACE, May 3.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. George R. Bristor, indicted in January for rape alleged to have been committed on Ida Downs, a young girl whom he had taken from the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum to rear to self-

Downs, a young girl whom he had taken from the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum to rear to self-respecting womanhood, was begun to-day before Judge Charles F. Brown in the new City Court House, the county seat of Rockland county. The court room, built to hold about 150 persons, was crowded. There were many women present. Most of them are church members, and they have clung to Dr. Bristor in spite of sverything.

The action at law is brought against Dr. Bristor by Stephen H. Burr and others. It was to Mr. Burr, outside of the Bristor household, idea Downs first related that Dr. Bristor had forced her to yield to his desiros.

Ida is a pretty girl with dark eyes, clear complexion, and a plump fligure. She has lived in Brooklyn ever sines the trouble at Dr. Bristor's house began, and has none of the timid, crushed look she were three months ago. Dr. Bristor was as busy to-day taking notes of the proceedings as any of his lawyers. He is defended by Judge Groo of Orange, W. F. Howe, and J. S. Moss of Howe & Hummel. Dr. Bristor and wavy, and he is slightly bald.

There are two indictments against him, one for rape in a bedroom in his house on Dec. 10, the other in the kitchen on Dec. 18. District Attorney Aaron A. Demorest elected to try Dr. Bristor on the second indictment for the crime alleged to have been committed in the kitchen. Eight jurors had been accepted when the panel was exhausted. The court officers started out this evening to bring in forty more jurors to-morrow. The witnesses on both sides are here and are willing to tell all they know.

The Catholic Church and the Knights of Labor. ROCHESTER, May 3.-Bishop McQuade said this morning that Archi-ishop Taschereau's mandate against the Kuights of Labor applied only to the diocese against the Kuights of Labor applied only to the diocese of Quebes. The Kuights of Labor had a right to organize to protect themselves, but had no right to disregard the rights of capital. Should they attempt to do this they would then owns under the general condemnation of the Church, and special action may be taken. As yet, however, they had not forfeited their rights to consideration by the Catholic Church.

Queenc, May 3.—Cardinal Tascherrau's pastoral letter against the Knights of Labor was read in all the city Catholic churchs of Labor was read in all the city Catholic churches yesterday, and after the reading prayers were offered that those who had joined that society might recognize their error.

Accused of Accepting Boodle.

Mayor Tinker yesterday, on his last day in office, went before Recorder McDonough and accused Alderman Fitzsimmons of malfessance in office in having accepted a bribe of #25. The Mayor preferred a similar charge against Street Commissioner Barry, who admitted being the go-between. Warrants were not issued, but it is said that they will be to-day. Ducked in the Village Fountain.

FLUSHING. May 3.—Mr. Noil Howard of this village was ducked in the village fountain early this morning by some unknown persons, who are supposed to belong to a vigilance committee organized for the purpose of punishing in this way all married men who are caught away from their homes after 11 o'clock at night.

Every nervous person should use Carter's Little Nerve

and the second

Swam Across the Ocean To receive the watch, chain and charm for the Scotch Cap Cigarette wrappers.-...ide.

A Happy Household, Clean "as a pink," and Pyle's Pearline did it .- ads. THE GOULD STRIKE ENDS.

ENIGHTS FIELD AT THE REQUEST OF THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Rt to an Unconditional Surrender-Those who Can Will Go to Work To-day-The End

Sr. Louis, May 3.—Chairman Curtin of the Congressional Labor Investigation Committee busied himself during a greater part of yesterday in the attempt to end the Gould South-west system strike. He held a conference which lasted from noon until late in the after-noon with the members of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and afterward called on Mr. Hoxle. He then returned to his hotel and conferred a second time with the Knights of Labor. The result of all these conferences was that the Knights, at the request of the Congressional committee, agreed to declare the strike off. The Knights made up their minds some days ago to do this, but Martin Irons has fought it tooth and toe nail. His opposition was so strong that it was thought he and his lieutenants would have to be put

Martin Irons has fought it tooth and toe nall. His opposition was so strong that it was thought he and his lieutenants would have to be put out of the order, but when this point was reached the recalcitrants succumbed and the order was issued.

The formal resolution adopted by the Executive Board says that the strike is declared off at the request of the unition's representatives, and that the order is to take effect on Tuesday morning. They say they are willing to leave the question whether the employees or the officers of the corporation were justifiable to the decision that public opinion may form when the Congressional committee which has that matter under investigation shall have completed its work.

Martin Irons arrived in this city this morning from the West, He denied the Chicago report that he had been expelled from the Knights of Labor, and said that perfect harmony existed among the officers of the Knights.

The Congressional committee, one going by special train to Parsons, Denison, and Fort Worth, and the other to Kansas City, Bedaila, and Jefferson.

Chief Arthur of the Lecomotive Brotherhood arrived in the city this morning. He comes here on official business, but said that it in no way related to any troubles existing on the Gould Southwest system. Speaking of the troubles in St. Louis, he said:

"I'll tell you the great trouble with these Knights of Labor—at least in was the case in the strike on the Missouri Pacific—they struck without any excuse in the world for doing so. It is one of the principles of our organization to take severe measures only when all efforts at arbitration fail, and you know that such a thing as arbitration was not broached by the Missouri Pacific employees before they went to take back that man Hall.

"Another thing is the habit which some of these organizations have of interfering in matters that they know nothing about the affairs in the shops, waiting on the company as a committee to arbitrate. Why, there is no more sense in that than there is in a committee of outs

CHATHAM ARTILLERY CENTENNIAL

The Greatest Military Display in Savannah Since Sherman's March to the Sen. SAVANNAH, May 3 .- Sunshine, a cloudless

sky, and balmy breezes were nature's contri-bution toward making the formal opening day of the Chatham Artillery Centennial successful. Every incoming train and boat brought visiting soldiery and civilians to the city. Fully 70,000 persons lined the route of the parade. The march began promptly at 10% A. M., with nearly 6,000 men in line. As the column passed the City Hall it was reviewed by Gov. McDaniel. At the Park extension the military was drawn up, and Jefferson military was drawn up, and Jefferson Davis rode along the line, amid tremendous cheering. It was a most inspiriting spectacle. The marching and avolutions of all the companies was remarkably fine, and the display the best and most extensive since Sherman's army came marching to the sea. The military was dismissed at the extension.

At the encampment parade ground this afternoon the hand contest occurred in which four organizations entered. The prizes will be announced on Saturday. The Busch Zouaves of St. Louis gave a magnificent exhibition drill, which was followed by a dress parade in which all the companies in the encampment participated.

which was followed by a dress parade in which all the companies in the encampment participated.

Mr. Davis'r presence at the Park Extension marked his only appearance in public to-day, except as his carriage passed through the streets. On several occasions, when the vehicle stopped, handshaking was indulged in by the public, many negroes being noticeable among those who improved the opportunity thus offered. Mr. Davis made no speech to-day, but passed the most of his time quietly at the residence of H. M. Comer, his bost. Gov. McDaniel was among those at the encampment this afterneon. The infantry prize drill occurs to-morrow, and the first class contest on Wednesday.

To-morrow morning all the white school children of the city will meet at their respective school houses with flowers, and at noon will march to the high school, where they will be reviewed by Mr. Davis and Gov. McDaniel.

To-night a banquet is in progress at the Chatham Artillery Hall, in bonor of the commissioned officers of the visiting military and distinguished civilians. Gov. McDaniel responded to the toast "The Governor."

Alexander James Hamilton died at his home. 23) West Forty-fourth street, on Sunday night, at the age of eighty-one. He was born in Bloomfield, Mass, He was a resident of Staten Island, where he owned con-siderable properly, for forty-five years, and was finantally interested in many of the Staten Island improve-

ments.

John Dempsey, Excise Commissioner of Gravescat,
died yesterday, aged 40. He leaves a widow.

Barlow Stevens, who made a fortune in the oll-cloth
business in this city, died yesterday at 852 Clermont
avenue, Brooklyn, aged 05.

John B. Hill, for many years a leading lawyer of Ban-gor, Me., and author of "Uld Dunstable" and a history of Mason, N. H., died yesterday.

Maxey Cobb Dend.

PHILADELPHIA. May 3.—Maxey Cobb, the champion trotting stallion of the world, died this afternoon of inflammation of the bowels, at Belmont Driving Fark. He was owned by Isidor Cohnfeld of New York only restorated at Belmont from New York only restorated the stallion. Maxey Cobb's record of 2:135, made at the Narraganesti track at Providence, R. I. in the stallion has never been equalled as a stallion record.

Jim Irving has the Empire Ciub Banner, The banner of the old Empire Club, which was formerly in the custody of Capt. Josiah Rynders, and was last carried in the Douglas campaign, was presented by Keeper Keese of the City Hall yesterday to James Irving.

Signal Office Prodiction.

Fair, alightly warmer weather, southerly